AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions of claims in the application.

Claim 1. (Currently Amended) A method of determining whether a subject is at risk for developing atherosclerosis-associated plaque rupture or myocardial infarction comprising:

a) measuring the level of Apolipoprotein C-1 (ApoCI) protein in a biological sample from the subject; and

b) comparing the level of ApoCI protein in the biological sample from the subject to the level of ApoCI protein from a control,

wherein the subject is human, and wherein an increased level of ApoCI protein in the biological sample as compared to the control sample indicates that the subject is at increased risk for developing atherosclerosis-associated plaque rupture or myocardial infarction.

Claim 2. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the ApoCI protein is associated with ~~elevated~~ large HDL ~~levels~~.

Claim 3. (Currently amended) The method of claim 2, wherein the ~~elevated~~ large HDL ~~is ApoCI enriched~~ levels are elevated.

Claim 4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the level of LDL in the biological sample is normal.

Claim 5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is female.

Claim 6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the subject has been previously diagnosed with atherosclerosis.

Claim 7. (Cancelled)

Claim 8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the biological sample is selected from blood, serum, and plasma.

Claims 9-38. (Cancelled)

Claim 39. (New) A method of determining whether a subject is at risk for developing atherosclerosis-associated plaque rupture or myocardial infarction comprising:

a) measuring the level of Apolipoprotein C-1 (ApoCI)-enriched HDL in a biological sample from the subject; and

b) comparing the level of ApoCI-enriched HDL in the biological sample from the subject to the level of ApoCI-enriched HDL from a control,

wherein an increased level of ApoCI-enriched HDL in the biological sample as compared to the control sample indicates that the subject is at increased risk for developing atherosclerosis-associated plaque rupture or myocardial infarction.